

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XXI.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1792.

[VOL. V.]

*Wm. Morritt*  
AS the partnership of TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulsory measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

## WANTED

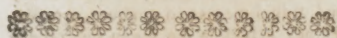
An APPRENTICE to the  
**BAKING**  
BUSINESS.

An active lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.  
JOHN COCK.

## WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-  
SMITH'S business.

An active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.  
CHARLES WHITE.



STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th instant a well formed strong made BAY MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, has no brand that I recollect, a small star in her forehead, trots naturally, and rather rough, has been badly hurt on the ridge of the back which is covered with a mixture of white hair, had on a saddle about half worn with a new pad bound with red flannel; Four dollars reward will be given to any one who brings the mare and saddle, or three dollars for the mare only.

H. MARSHALL.

Woodford, Jan. 12, 1792.

FOUND in the streets of Lexington, last court day, a foal horse 5 years old next spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, both hind feet white, a blaze face; he had on a saddle, new seat, pad and stirrup leathers; The owner may hear of him by applying to the subscriber.

Daniel McClain.

Jan. 23rd 1792.

ALEXANDER & JAMES

## PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

A Person who understands constructing a

## PAPER-MILL

May be informed where he will get employment by applying to the printer hereof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon County, a black mare 12 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the off shoulder HS a little white on both hind feet some saddle spots has the poll evil, appraised to £4.

May 18 1791.

John Mearns.  
(C/10)

AS I intend to decline the business of Tavern-keeping in a few weeks; All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay off their respective balances; or at least give the necessary specialty for securing the payment thereof.

And all those who have any demands against me are requested to present their respective accounts, which shall be immediately discharged, or at least such specialty as shall secure the said accounts, with lawful interest until they are discharged.

STEPHEN COLLINS

Lexington Jan. 17 1792.

## FOR SALE

FOR CASH.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of Land, of the first quality, unimproved; within five miles of Lexington, for terms enquire of the printer.

I have FOR SALE

EXCELLENT

## COTTON

OF the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS.

RANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;

Who has just received an assortment of

## DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

if

## STOLEN

OUT of my waggon on Saturday night last, at Owen's Tavern, between Lexington and Bryan's Station, 7 new Indian blankets; whoever will deliver said blankets to Mr. Andrew Holmes Merchant in Lexington, shall have any reasonable satisfaction.

William Chinoweth.

Jan. 16 1792. (\$ 4)

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern: That I have received a letter from a certain William Dargan of Montgomery County North Carolina who says he is brother's son to Jeremiah Dargan deceased, and further says that he from the deceased has an account against me of money lent, likewise about I gave him for a considerable sum, all which I deny; as never to my knowledge having entered into any contract whereby I became indebted to the said Jeremiah nor borrowing money of him; Therefore, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of any of said papers; as I will not pay them, unless obliged by law; nevertheless, I do not mean by this Notice to cast any contempt on either the said Jeremiah or William; but that those demands are made by the said William for want of understanding that the said Jeremiah gave me money to purchase a settlement for him and Josiah Reder which I did without fee or reward, and I suppose some papers respecting those monies for said purposes has made said William as heir to said Jeremiah believe I was indebted to his Estate;

Given under my hand this 21 day of December, 1791.

JOHN TANNER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Limestone, Mason County, a black and white heifer, about two years old next spring; neither brand nor mark, appraised to £1-10s.

Gideon Palmer.

Dec. 28 1791.

(\$)



January 17, 1792.

A farewell address to the good people of Kentucky. — by A. B. C.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN.

SINCE the publication of my last address, Mr. H. S. B. M. and other friends of committee nonsense, have attempted to give me and Felle-Flebrand a mighty drubbing in some of our last newspapers; but like the Hecatan, who said, — he gave his servant a great thump on the head and turned his fist against a post — they have missed their aim, and brought on themselves general contempt, instead of rational answers to the objections which were made against committee, they have proceeded as they have formerly done to assert facts which never existed to defend opinions which no one has denied, and to decide on questions which they have seen and been told that every one, besides themselves, chafes to submit to the superior wisdom of the convention or legislature of the country. Indeed their late publications are in every point of view, so inelegant and contemptible, that to undertake a formal refutation of them would be an insult on the good sense of the public.

One doctrine however has been advanced by H. S. B. M. which I beg leave a little to scrutinize, because I think it peculiarly mischievous. In our Gazette of the 7th of the present month, he tells us of some who will not allow the people any share in originating government, (by the by, no such sentiment has appeared in any of our papers) and then he goes on, if I understand him right, to prove, that now when we are beginning a new government, a convention chosen under a law of Virginia will not be sufficiently authorized to frame a constitution for Kentucky.

If the Election of the convention had depended solely on the laws of Virginia, I confess its authority would be deficient; but this H. S. B. M. knows is not the fact: the end, the time, and the manner of making the Elections, were directed by a former convention of our own representatives; so that it is strictly and properly an institution of our own; and its being in conformity to a law of Virginia cannot vitiate it in the estimation of any rational mind. I shall state all the material circumstances of the case, that the propriety of what has been done may more fully appear. In 1776 the constitution of government for the State of Virginia was established, by a convention of the representatives of the people; and I hope it will please H. S. B. M. that this convention was chosen under the direction of county committees. By this constitution we were all bound, and shall forever remain bound, except so far as the majority of the people consent to dissolve the obligation. But in this constitution it is provided, that the legislature may establish one or more governments westward of the Allegheny mountains.

In 1788 the present constitution of the Federal government was established, by the consent of conventions of

the representatives of the people in the respective States. This constitution forbids a new State to be erected, within the jurisdiction of any other State without the consent of the legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress; and by this constitution we also are all bound.

When a convention of the representatives of the people of this district in 1789, declared that a separation of the district from the other parts of Virginia was expedient, what next ought to have been done, declare ourselves independent without more ado? Such a rash and disorderly proceeding would have been highly rebellious and unjustifiable, before we had asked the consent of our parent State in particular, and of the union in general. The consent of Virginia was asked, and a law obtained, prescribing the conditions of the separation and also the manner of choosing a convention, who, as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, were to take these conditions into consideration, and be empowered, if they chose to have a separation on the terms proposed, and Congress should also think proper to consent to direct the election of another convention to frame a constitution of government for the new State. All this has been done. Virginia on her part, Congress on her part, and Kentucky on her part, have all consented to and ratified the solemn compact, — That Kentucky shall be erected into a separate State, on the terms and conditions, and in the manner stipulated; and a convention to frame a constitution of government for it has been chosen accordingly.

Now I would ask what is lacking to the most perfect good order and liberty in the progress of this business? We find, that, for the security of liberty and the public good, we had entered into engagements with Virginia in 1776, and with all the United States in 1788, which are not dissolved, and which no intelligent friend to the late glorious American revolution will agree to dissolve; but at the same time, that the people of Kentucky, by the consent of all parties, have as full liberty to devise a constitution to their own liking as if these prior engagements did not exist. It should however be again noted, that this liberty can only be exercised in conformity to these prior engagements, and to the compact of separation which the Kentuckians in 1790, voluntarily entered into with each other and with the other members of the union: yet these restrictions do not abridge any liberty which we can rationally wish to enjoy: they only operate as checks to anarchy faction and sedition, the most dreadful enemies to liberty. Why then does H. S. B. M. introduce his declamation on the subject? And, why does he quote the assertion from Mr. Paines pamphlet on the rights of man? — *That individuals themselves, each in his own personal and sovereign right, must enter into a com-*

*pact with each other, to introduce a right-ful government.* — Has Virginia and all the other American States separately entered into such compacts and then jointly entered into a federal compact, thereby to secure their separate compacts from violation? and, does he think that all these compacts ought to be dissolved, or, that the Kentuckians ought to be absolved from their obligations, because each individual did not actually give his consent to them? He appears to have some meanings of the kind, and a horrid one it is, though it seems to be authorized by the quotation he has made.

Mr. Paine is a political writer of some note, and his Essay on the Rights of Man ought to be regarded as a noble offering to liberty; but the paragraph which H. S. B. M. has quoted is really the dung of the sacrifice, and he has chosen the dung for his part, from an apprehension that it would be favorable to committees — the idols which he worships. In this he is also mistaken, for, according to Mr. Paine's ideas of political institutions of any kind, each individual without exception, must enter into the combination, and it is doubtful whether H. S. B. M. has even a majority of his county in favor of his committee. But this is foreign to the question now under consideration.

We ought not to receive a political doctrine from any man, or even from an angel, which is dangerous, or which cannot be reduced to practice. This is evidently the case of the quotation from Mr. Paine. Let us suppose that the people of some country totally independent of each other and of all mankind, should assemble to establish a government. Is it probable that they will all assemble and unanimously agree on the form? And, is it reasonable that the design should be defeated by one or a few absentees or dissenting voices? Yet without every individual meets and concurs, or Mr. Paines principle be given up, no government can be established. Or, if it should happen that a government was begun by universal consent, on this principle, it must infallibly soon come to an end; for, by such compacts it is generally agreed, that men cannot bind their successors. Whilst those who entered into the compact are alive, they only will be bound; and as soon as they are dead, all the just authority of their government will entirely cease forever. This consequence Mr. Paine himself does most strenuously argue to be the fact in his same pamphlet. But common sense dictates, that such an absurd principle should be relinquished, and that we should seek for one which is more rational and convenient.

On this point, political writers of much higher credit than Mr. Paine, have furnished us with a principle which is rational in the theory, and convenient in practice. They found civil society and government, — on the will of GOD, and the public good. Peace, liberty and prosperity, are the



great objects to be obtained. The mean, the righteous laws well executed. From which it is evident, that the will of GOD, and the public good, are always the same,—with this difference only, that the majority are to determine how the public good shall be fought; and though the majority may sometimes be mistaken in the means, yet, as there is no other way of coming to a decision in a human council, necessity, the strongest of all laws, requires that the will of the majority should prevail. Whenever it appears to the majority of a community, that the public good requires that their government should be altered or new modeled, the lesser number ought to submit; but so long as the majority chuse to adhere to their old government, it is binding on all. When a compact is to be formed, either between the people themselves, or between the people and their rulers, the act of the majority will bind the rest, because it can no otherwise be accomplished, and therefore the public good requires it should be so; and after a compact has been entered into, it will continue to be binding on all succeeding generations, until it is dissolved by the majority. I repeat the reason, because the public good requires it should be so. From these considerations it is manifest, that civil governments do not originate from compacts formed by unanimous consent; though in a certain qualified sense, they are excellent preservatives of that equity and uniformity of government which is essential to the public good.

On seriously contemplating our subject, one or two important inferences arise in the mind.

The doctrine of passive obedience and non resistance to power illegally assumed, or tyrannically exercised, is slavish and absurd in itself, and directly calculated to defeat every valuable end of civil society and government.

On the other hand, a cheerful acquiescence in the orderly and just exertions of power, is a duty earnestly inculcated in the Gospel, and should be religiously cultivated, both from a regard to the will of GOD, and the general weal of the community to which we belong. But all those ideas which lead to licentiousness, or to the setting up of our own will in opposition to that of the majority of those with whom we are connected, should be suppressed on account of their very baneful influence on ourselves and others. And this, my friends and countrymen, I would have you consider as the last advice which I shall presume to offer you under the signature of

A, B, C.

N.B. To do Mr. Paine's principle or maxim all possible justice, I have supposed—a country of people totally independent of each other and of all the rest of the world. But

it is not true in reality, that such a country of people ever did or ever will exist. Yet if any one chuses to indulge his imaginations thus far, it is sufficient for our purpose to say—it is evident beyond contradiction, that such an absolute state of independence, is not, nor ever has been, the case of the people of the Kentucky country. When we enter into a new compact, it must not be in contravention of old existing compacts: that is to say, we ought to chuse a convention and frame a constitution of government in conformity to our former engagements with Virginia and Congress, and also in conformity to the mode agreed on by our own convention in 1790, or else the whole proceeding will be null and void.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 4th.

By accounts just received from Fort Washington, we are informed that Gen. Wilkinson with 300 men, marched from that place on the 24th ult. with intention to bring in the cannon left on the late expedition.

Danville 25th January 1792.

Mr. BRADFORD,

SIR,

IN your paper of the 28th. ultimo, I perceived an advertisement signed William Thompson, where I am unjustly accused of fraudulently obtaining Tobacco Notes from the Inspectors at Curd's Warehouse for two hogheads—In justification to my character which he aims to injure, I must acquaint the public that being in partnership with the said Thompson in a Tobacco adventure to New-Orleans in the year 1790 and intending to proceed after him with a quantity he left behind; Mr. Thompson's wife delivered me two orders to receive said tobacco from Anthony Pruitt & William Kenton, to carry with me. The voyage did not take effect, I received the inspector's note for one only instead of two, as set forth which I think proper to detain until Mr. Thompson chuses to come to a settlement of accounts which he has refused to do, though I offered him in case he would, to deliver him up every paper belonging to him.

My conduct and his candor, I submit to the impartial; such malicious and unwarrantable assertions can't be justified; his character I therefore conceive must sink beneath what he intended for me.

JAMES EDWARDS,

P. S. Thompson was to have lodged all papers concerning our affairs with Colonel Christopher Greenup of Danville for an adjustment, but never complied.

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county,

GREETING.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon *Rachel Roberts*, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by *Lewis Roberts*. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.

CHRISTO. GREENUP.

## NOTICE

IS Hereby given to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of the Kentucky Militia who served on the late expedition under Major General St. Clair, that the pay due to them respectively, agreeably to the law under which they were called out, for the term of their said service, and according to the muster rolls taken at the mouth of Licking, will be paid to them at Louisville on the 7th day of February next, at Baird's Town on the 13th, at Danville on the 20th, and at Lexington on the 27th of the same month.

They are therefore desired to attend at the before mentioned times and places, either in person or by their attorneys or assignees, with proper powers of attorney, or conveyances duly acknowledged before a Magistrate, where due attention will be given by their

Most Obedient and

Humble Servant.

CALEB SWAN.

Fort Washington, January 15, 1792

A. HOLMES, Has just received an additional supply of

## MERCHANDISE

Too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement which he offers for sale at his stores in Danville and this place.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY,

A quantity of good inspected Tobacco

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

## WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

A JOURNEYMAN to the CARPENTERS and HOUSE JOINERS business, also an apprentice, a LAD about sixteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

JAMES TOMKINS.



\*\*\*\*\*  
 SACRED TO THE MUSES.  
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The wedding Ring.

**L**ITTLE but too powerful tie,  
 Bane of female liberty;  
 Alternative of joy and pain,  
 In thy slender round remain;  
 Now, we bless the pleasing yoke;  
 Now, we wish the bond were broke.  
 Virgins sigh to wear the chain;  
 Wives would fain be free again;  
 We're ador'd, when thou'st receiv'd;  
 Ever after, we're enslav'd.

At a Supreme Court held for the  
 District of Kentucky, at the  
 Court-house in Danville, on the  
 4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James  
 Parker Complainants.

vs.

Squire Grant and  
 Haden Wells defendants.

In Chancery

**T**HE Defendant Haden not ha-  
 ving entered his appearance  
 according to the Act of Assembly  
 and the rules of this Court, and  
 it appearing to the satisfaction of  
 the Court that he is no inhabitant  
 of this Country, on the motion of  
 the Complainants by their council,  
 it is ordered that the said Defendant  
 doth appear, here on the fourth day of  
 the next March court, and answer  
 the Complainants Bill; that a co-  
 py of this order be forthwith infer-  
 ted in the Virginia Gazette for  
 two months successively, and pub-  
 lished some Sunday at the Baptist  
 Meeting House of Lexington in Fayette  
 County, immediately after Di-  
 vine Service, and at the front door  
 of the Court-House in the Town of  
 Danville.

A Copy Test.

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C.D.

**A**LL persons indebted to the sub-  
 scriber, are requested to make  
 immediate payment to Mr. Wm.  
 Leavy; and all those who have any  
 just demands, will please to present  
 them to said Leavy, who is autho-  
 rized to settle the same.

J. DUNCAN.

## FOR SALE

**T**HE Tenement in Lexington  
 whereon I now live including  
 dwelling house, distillery, brewery,  
 &c. Also sundry out Lots, and o-  
 ther valuable property with'n the li-  
 mits of the said Town of Lexing-  
 ton—For terms apply to the sup-  
 scriber.

P. SHORT

Who will also sell a farm on Bear-  
 grats known by the name of Lyns  
 Station, and other valuable military  
 lands in the county of Jefferson and  
 neighbourhood of the Town of Louis-  
 ville.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1792.

## JUST OPENED,

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

**G**RAY, mixed, striped and scar-  
 let coating.

Fine and coarse cloths,

Cloaks,

Scotch and Wilton carpets,

Rose, striped and matchcoat: blank-

kets, Baize and flannel

Camplet, durants and calimanco.

Shalcoons and moreen,

Hair plush, cotton and silk velvet,

Poplin and flowered stuffs

Thicksetts, royal rib and corduroy,

Waist coat patterns,

Cotton, denims, honey comb and  
 herring bone,

Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,

Cassimer and sattinets,

Flowered and corded demity,

Chintzes and calicoes

Cotton stripes

Furniture chintz and checks

Plain, crossbar'd painted muzzlin,

Stays and sattin petticoats,

Black sattin, mode and silk serge

Muzzlin aprons & handkerchiefs

Cotton, silk and chintz shawls,

Flowered lawn and lawn handker-  
 chiefs,

Manchester muzzlin

Silk and pocket handkerchiefs,

Flanders bed ticks

Ticking and drilling

Marseilles bed quilts,

Knotted countepanets

Table cloths and diaper,

Fine white sheeting

Curtain line tassels

Thread and cotton fringes

Slk and leather gloves

Slk, cotton, thread and worsted stock-  
 ings

Laws of the United States

Hats, and many other articles.

## JUST ARRIVED

And now opening by

JOHN MOYLAN.

At his Store, next door to the  
 Buffalo Tavern in Lexington: A  
 Complete and well chosen Assort-  
 ment of

D R Y

## GOODS

**M**EN's and Women's coarse and  
 fine leather shoes and slippers,  
 Boys and childrens shoes,  
 Womens stuff shoes,  
 Dressed calf skins,  
 Boot legs and ben soles.

Pewer and tin ware,

Tin in boxes,

Queens and glass ware,

Window glass,

An elegant assortment of mens and wo-  
 mens bridles and saddles.

And other articles of saddlery.

best proof gunpowder,

Rifles, smooth bores, pistols and ri-  
 fle locks,

Bar lead and small shot.

Cutlery, and a great variety of  
 hard ware and Stationary,

A L S O

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and

Teneriffe wines,

Cherry Bounce,

Shrub & gin.

Jamaica Spirits.

A N D A

## GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Pyson, fouchong and bohea tea,

Brown and loaf sugar

Coffee, chocolate, nutmegs,

Mace, cloves, allspice,

Black and cayenne pepper

Ginger, raisins, citron, cinnamon,

Copperas, allum, brimstone,

Madder, indigo, best mustard,

White and castile soap,

Powder blue &c. &c. &c.—All

which he will dispose of on reason-  
 able terms for cash, or funded debt of  
 the United States, Officers and Sol-  
 diers discharges of the late services,  
 for which he will allow the high &  
 price.—Country Store-keep-  
 ers may be supplied with small as-  
 sortments on the shortest notice.

The said John Moylan hereby re-  
 vokes all powers which he has hereto-  
 fore invested others with, to act  
 on his behalf in this country, his pre-  
 sence on the spot superseding the  
 necessity of their further assistance,  
 and gives this public notice to all per-  
 sons who still remain indebted to the  
 late adventure under the firm Phil-  
 lip Trant and Co. conducted under the  
 immediate management of the said  
 Trant at Louisville, of doctor Hugh  
 Sheill at Lexington, and of Maurice  
 Nagle at Danville, and since the said  
 Doctor's death, under the assumed  
 management of the Administration  
 to his effects,) to pay their respec-  
 tive debts to him the said John Mor-  
 lan as the only surviving partner in  
 said adventure, and the only one con-  
 sequently entitled to receive the same.

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradford

**I** Have a large quantity of well assort-  
 ed merchandize household utensils  
 and implements of husbandry, all new  
 and of the first quality, together with  
 some real cows and calves, which I will  
 dispose of in exchange for a tract of  
 five or six hundred acres of land in the  
 neighbourhood of Lexington. Bourbon  
 court house, or the town of Washing-  
 ton—Should I not be able to effect  
 an exchange to my mind before the Fe-  
 bruary Court for Fayette County, then  
 the said merchandize and other arti-  
 cles will be exposed for sale in the  
 Town of Lexington by public Ven-  
 due.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Washington, Dec. 17th 1791.